

# Modeling of sand deposition in archeologically significant reaches of the Colorado River in Grand Canyon

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# Possible linkages between dam closure and gully development

Hereford, Fairley, Thompson, and Balsom –

1. Erosion of sand bars
2. Lowering of riverside base level
3. Persistent gully development





below Tanner

# Possible linkages between dam closure and gully development

## Eolian processes —

1. Erosions of sand bars
2. Diminished source for wind-blown sand
3. Incipient gullies no longer filled in

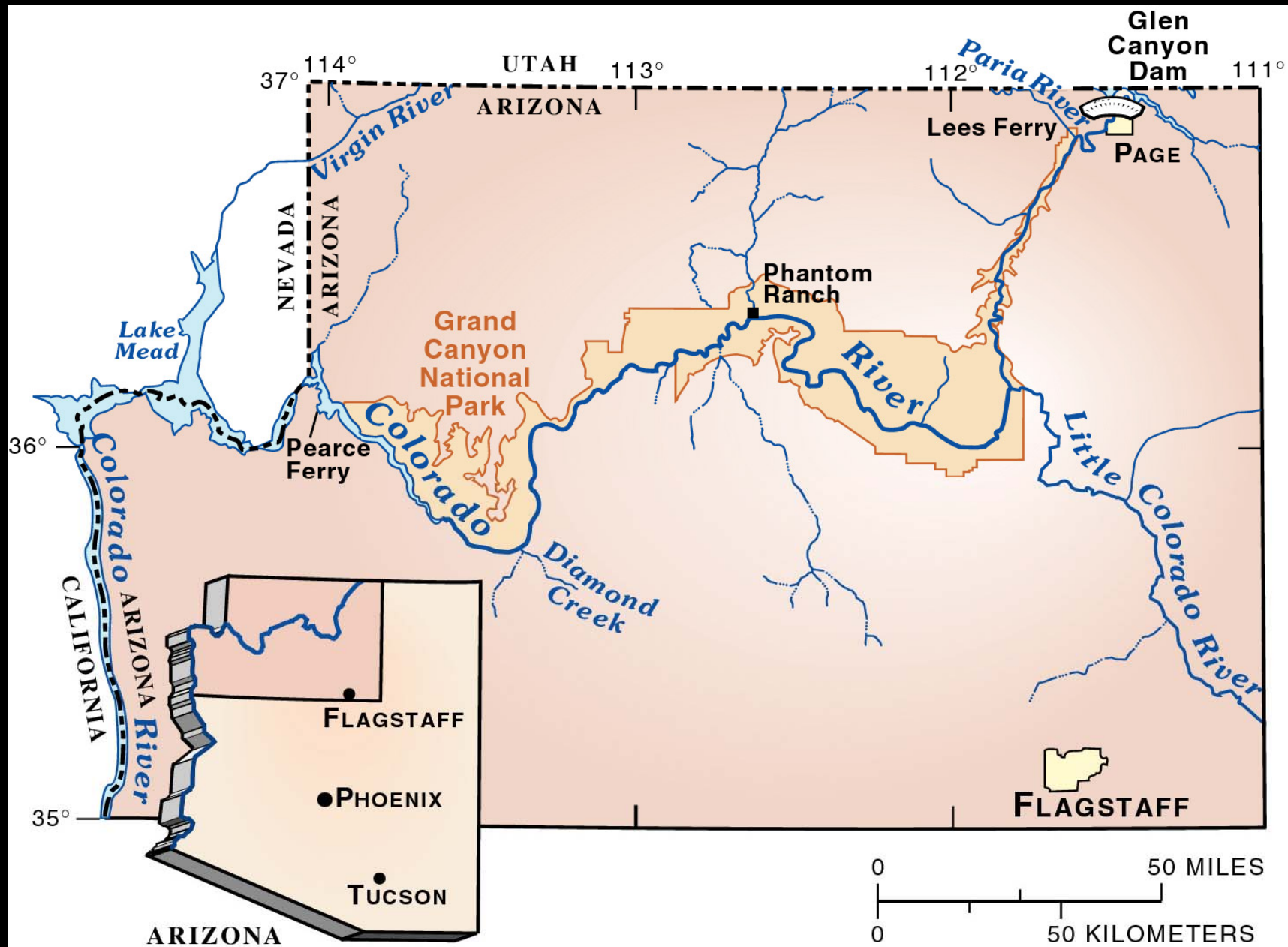




# Cultural resources

How effective would high releases be in depositing sand in gullies in reaches with vulnerable artifacts?



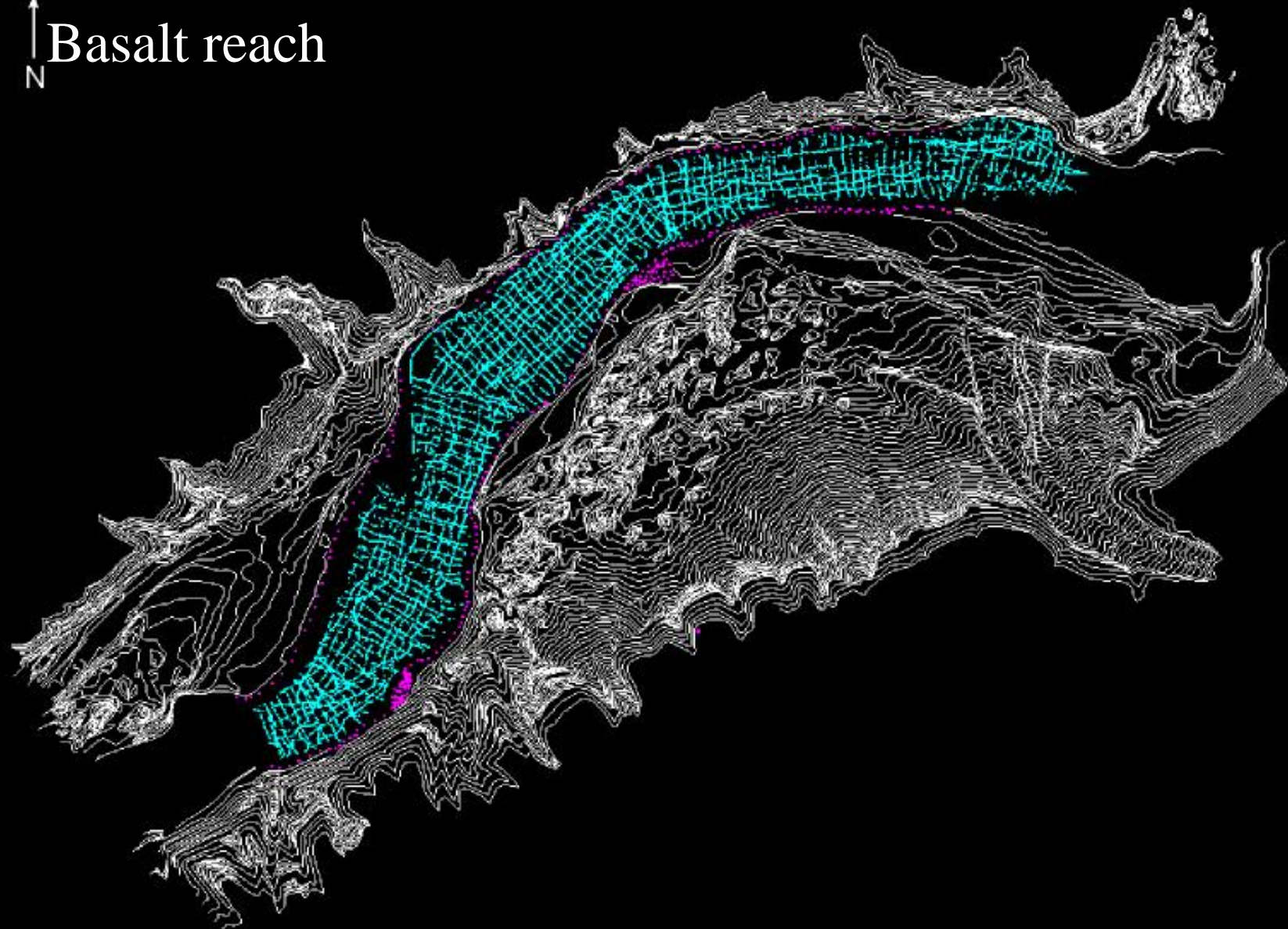


# Model of flow, sand transport, and bed evolution

- calculate vertically averaged flow field
- calculate 3d suspended sand field
- calculate local sand discharge
- calculate change in bed elevation over a small time step



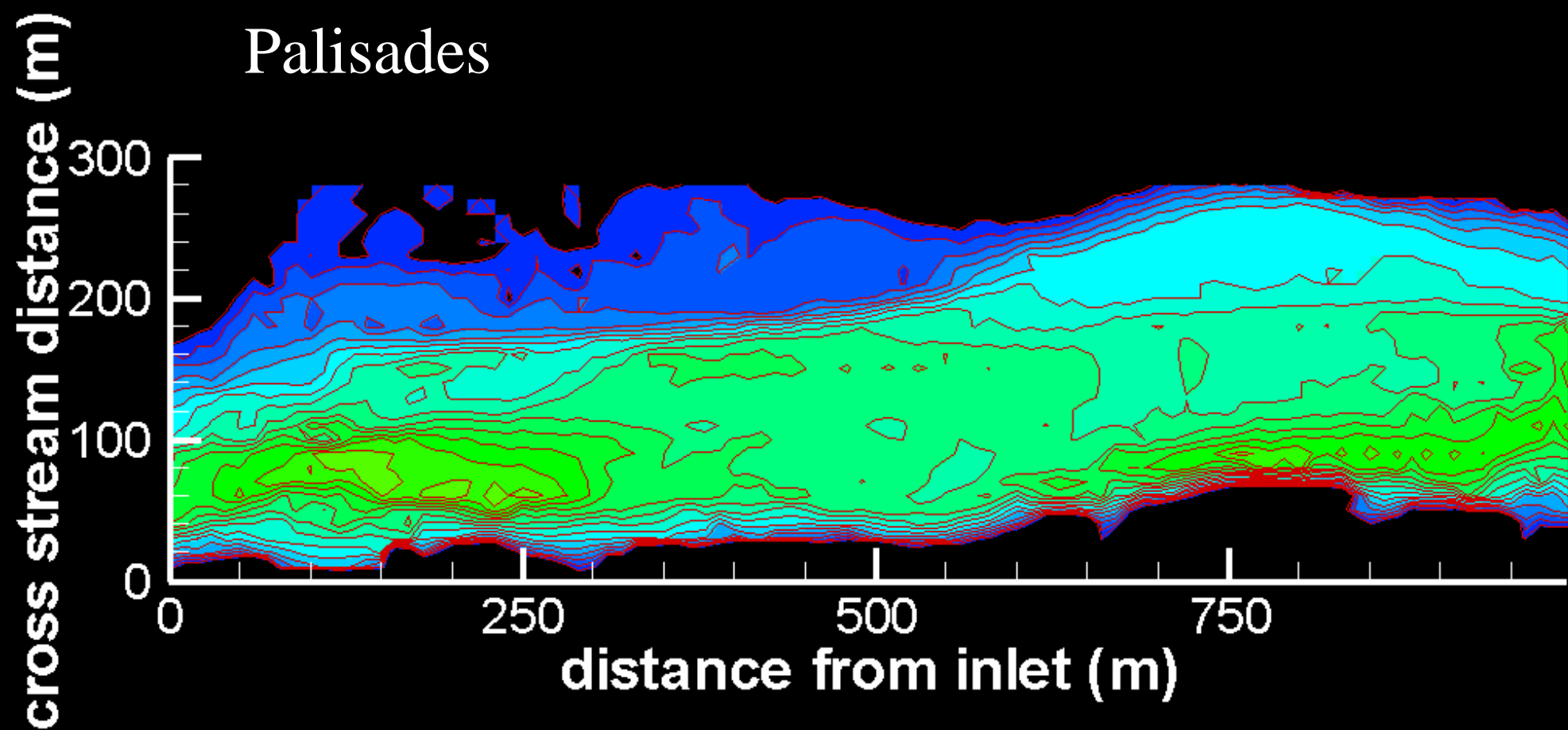
↑  
N Basalt reach

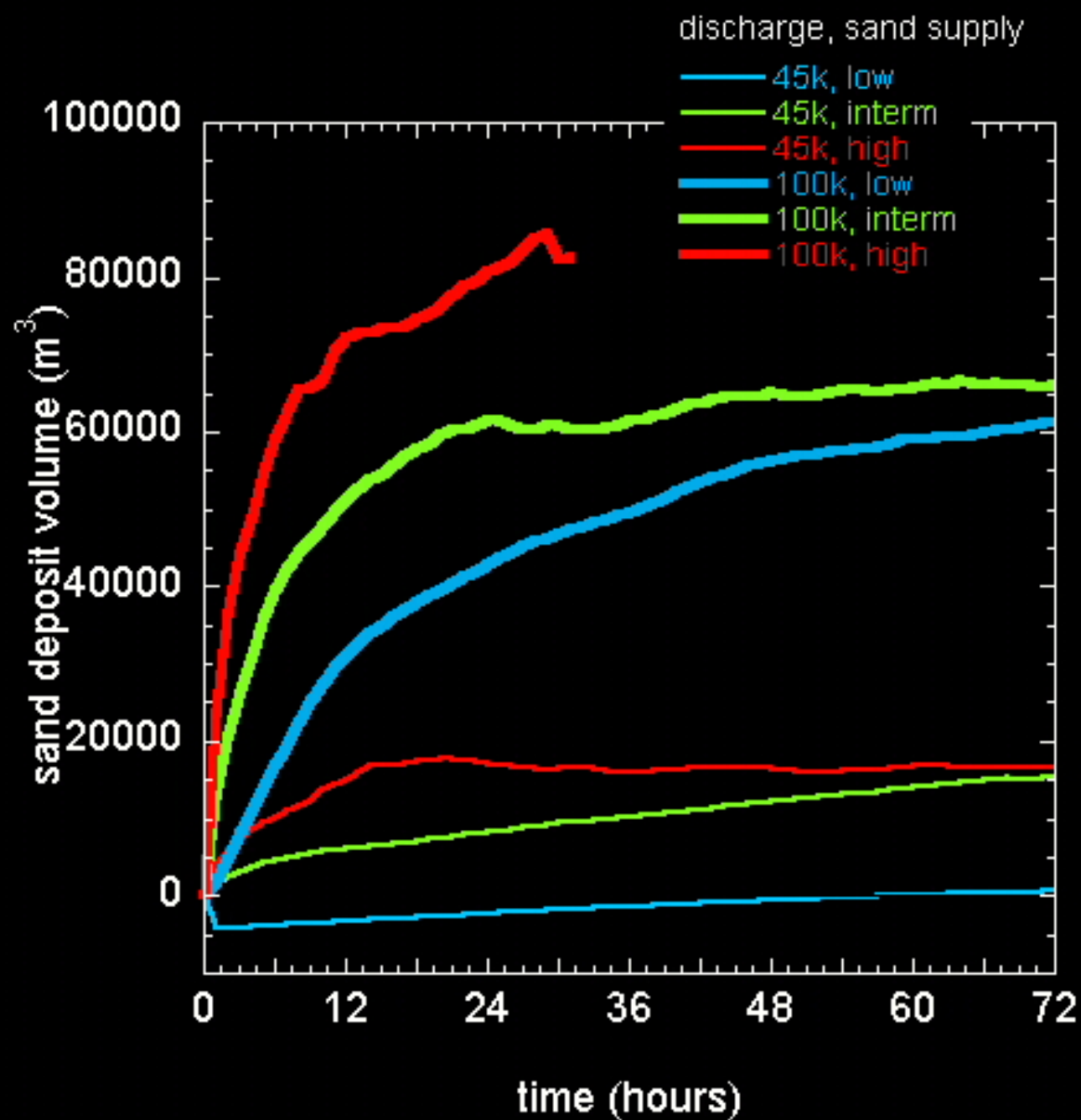


Six cases:

- Low, medium, and high sand supplies
- 45k and 100k cfs discharge

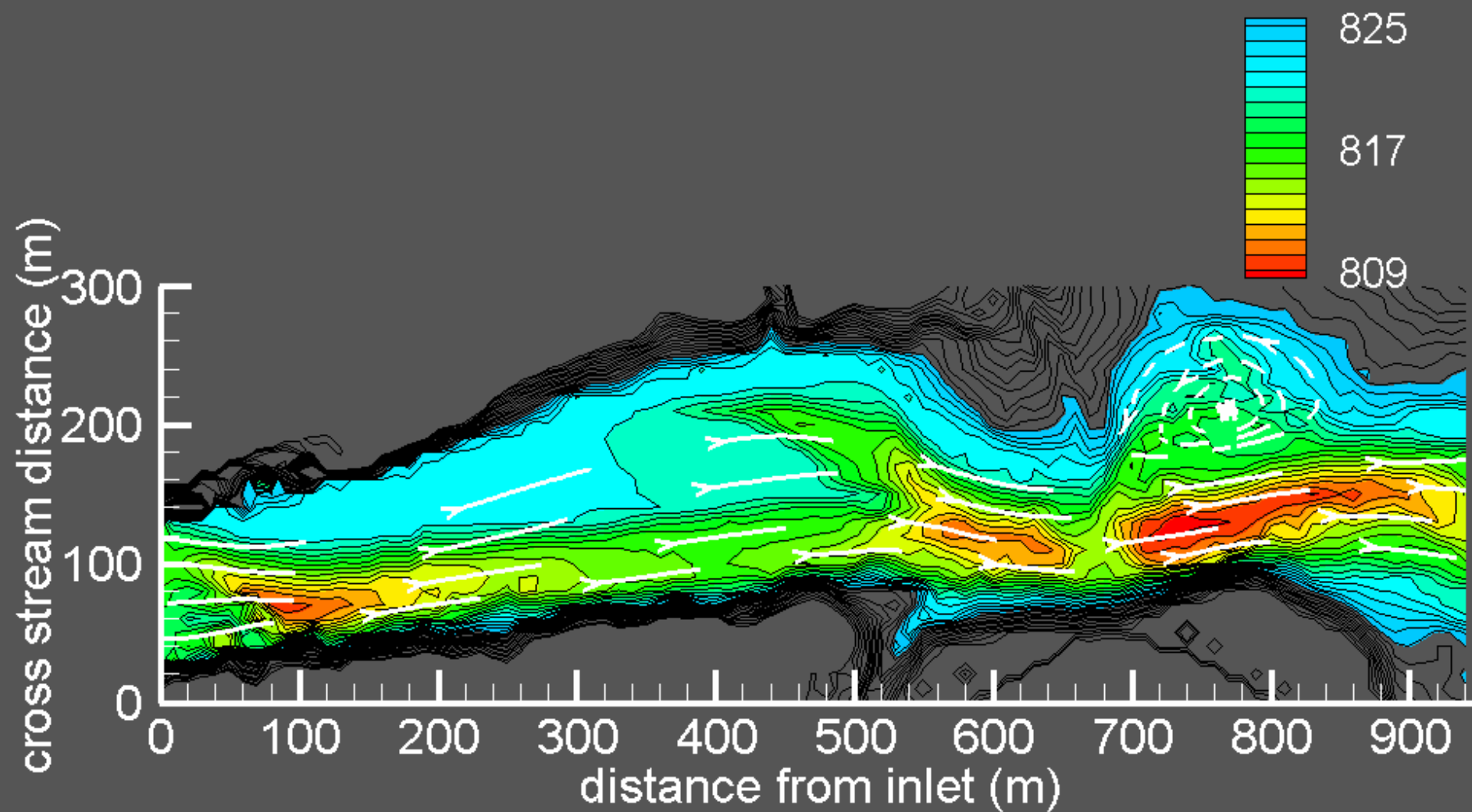




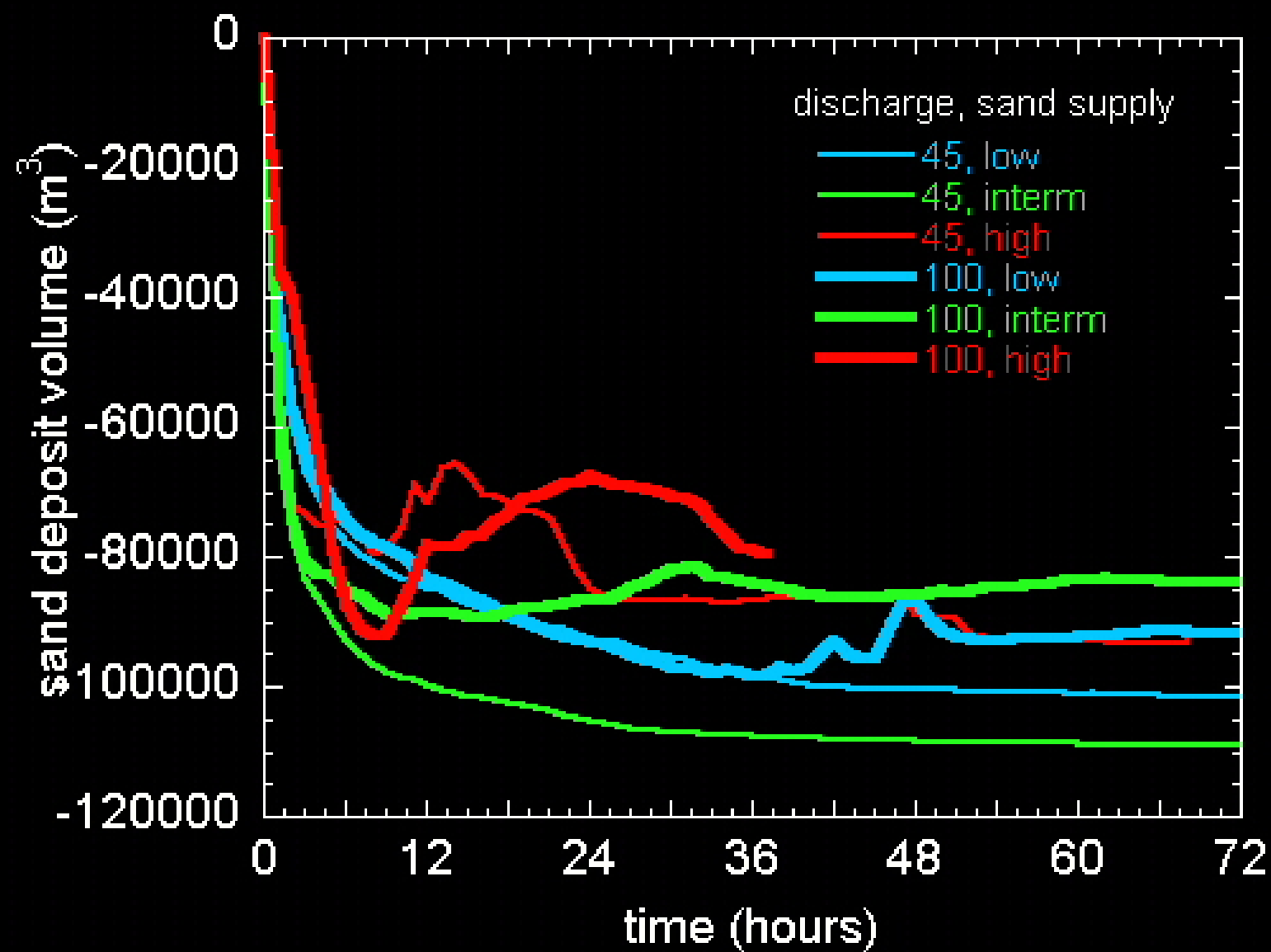


above Lava Chuar

bed elevation (m)

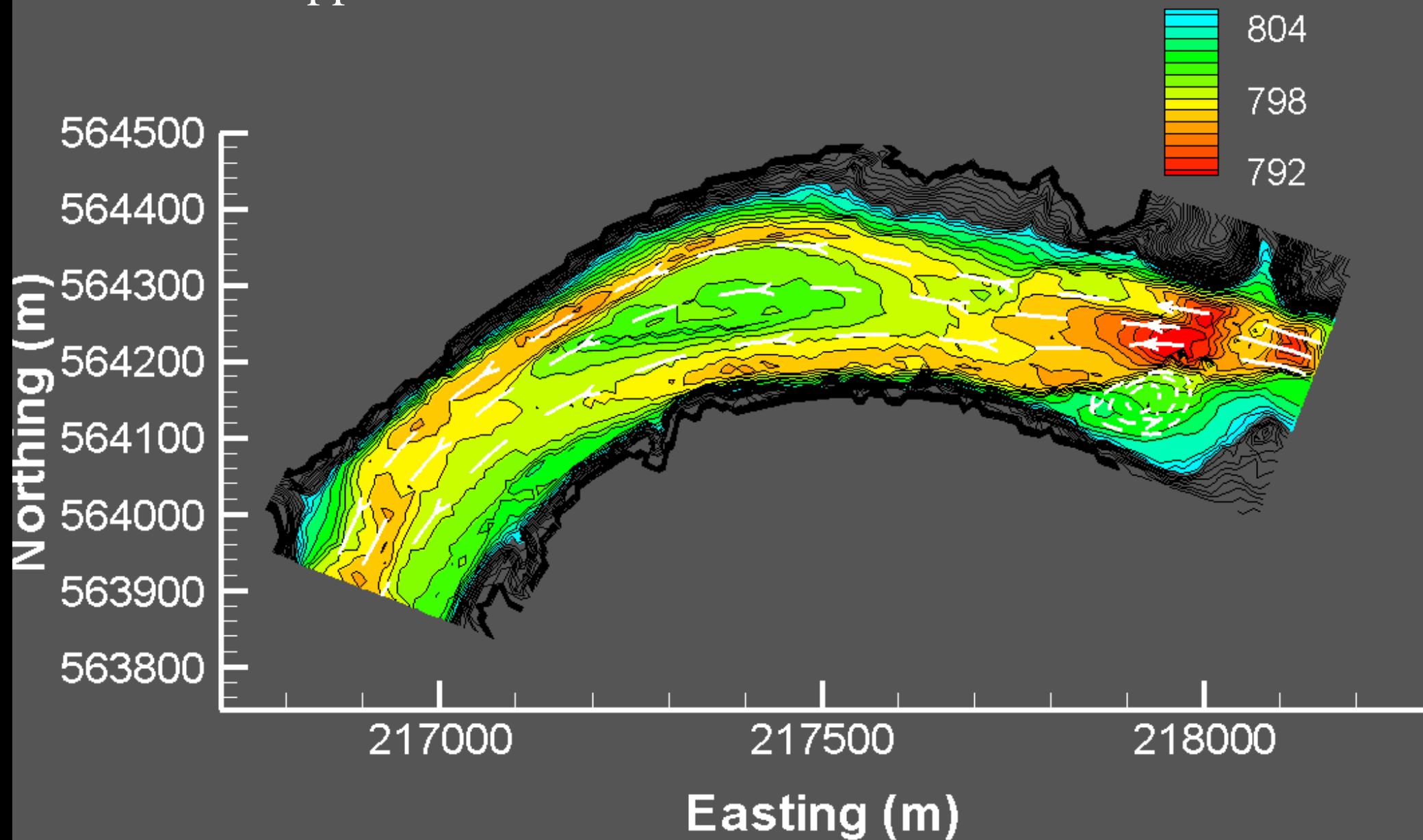




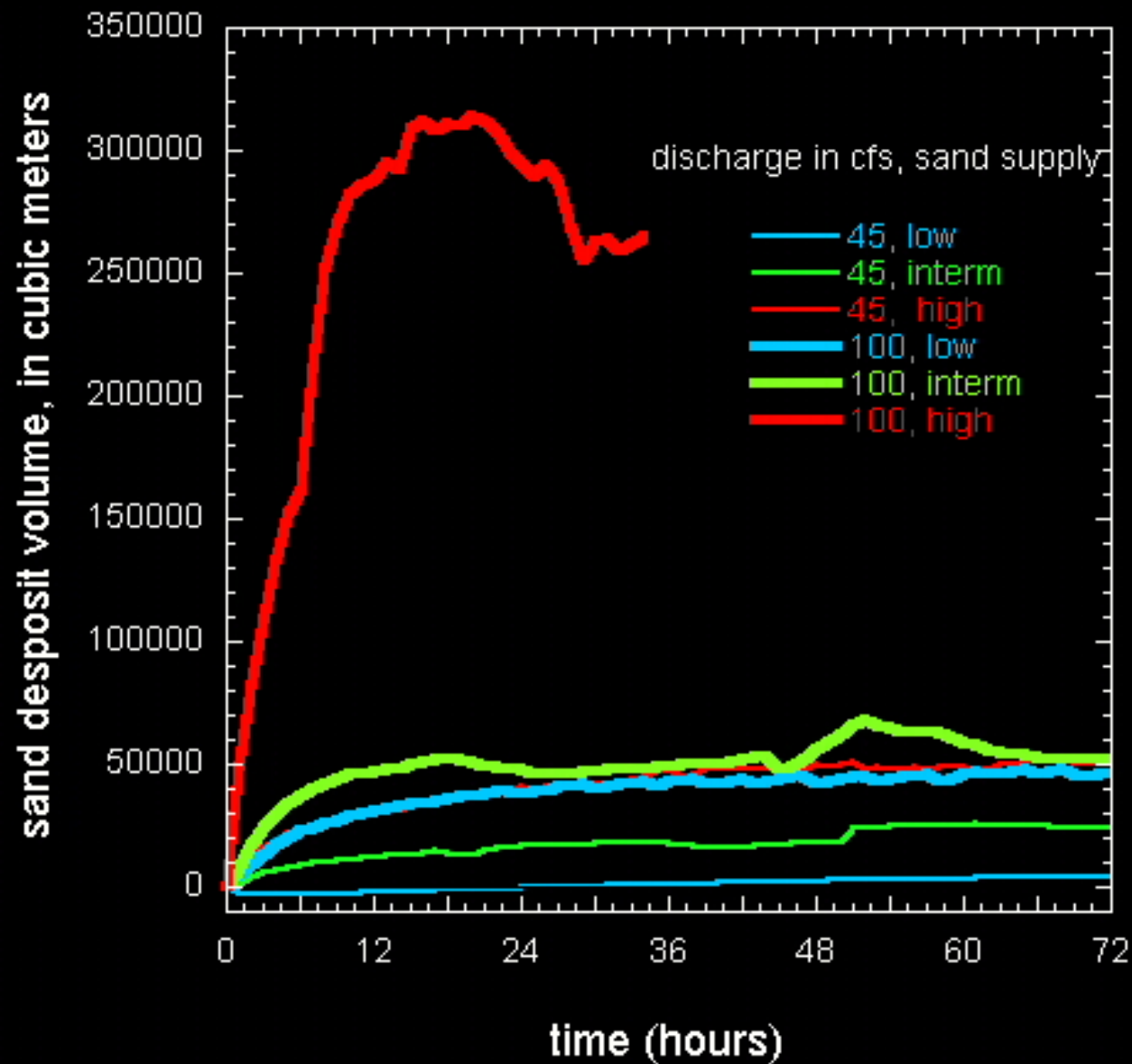


# Upper Unkar

bed elevation (m)

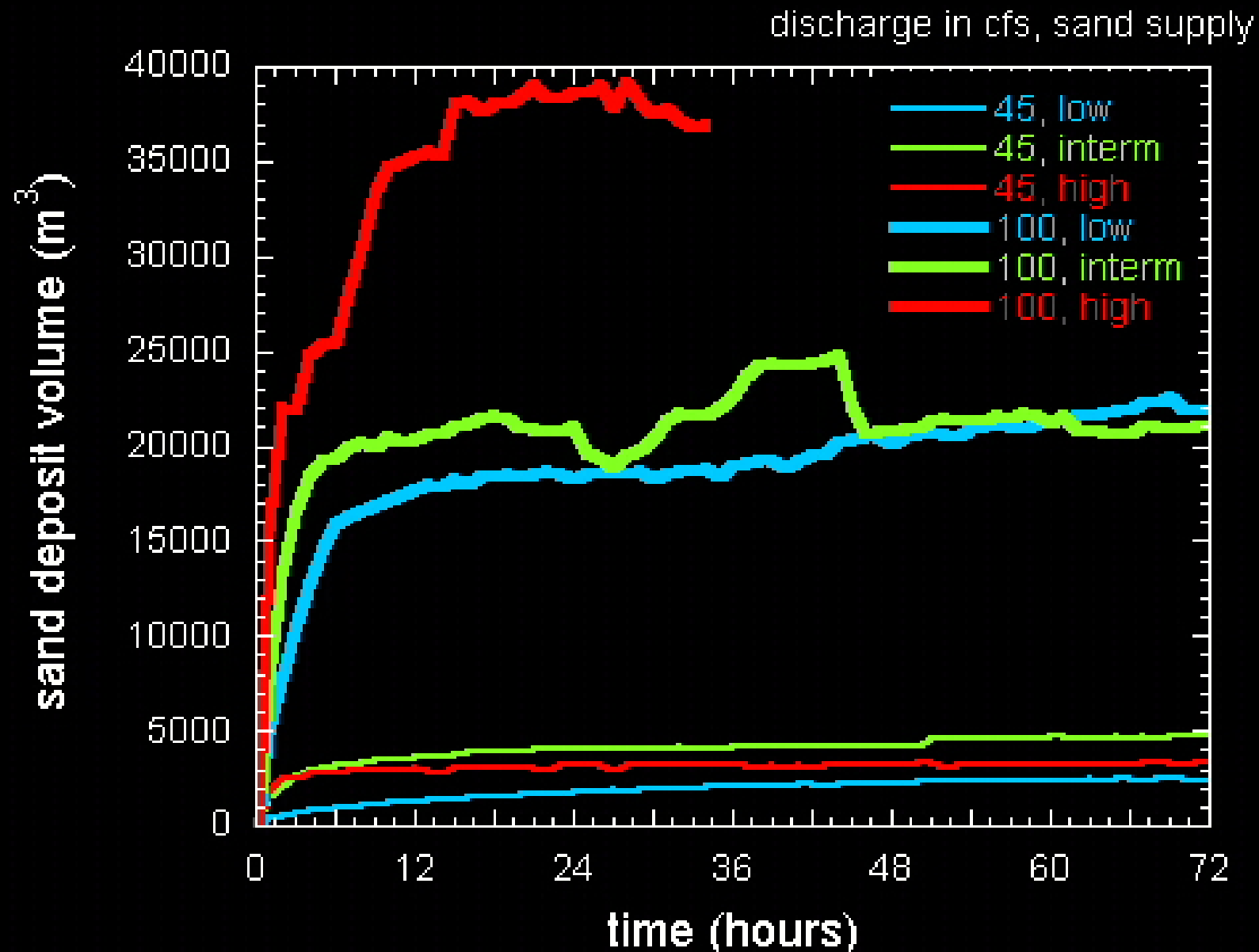


# Upper Unkar total sand deposition





# Upper Unkar deposits above 25k cfs stage



# Conclusions

- High discharge releases are more effective at generating significant deposition
- High flows are most effective during the first 2 days
- Deposition sensitive to sand supply
- Response of recirculation zones consistent; channel margins are variable